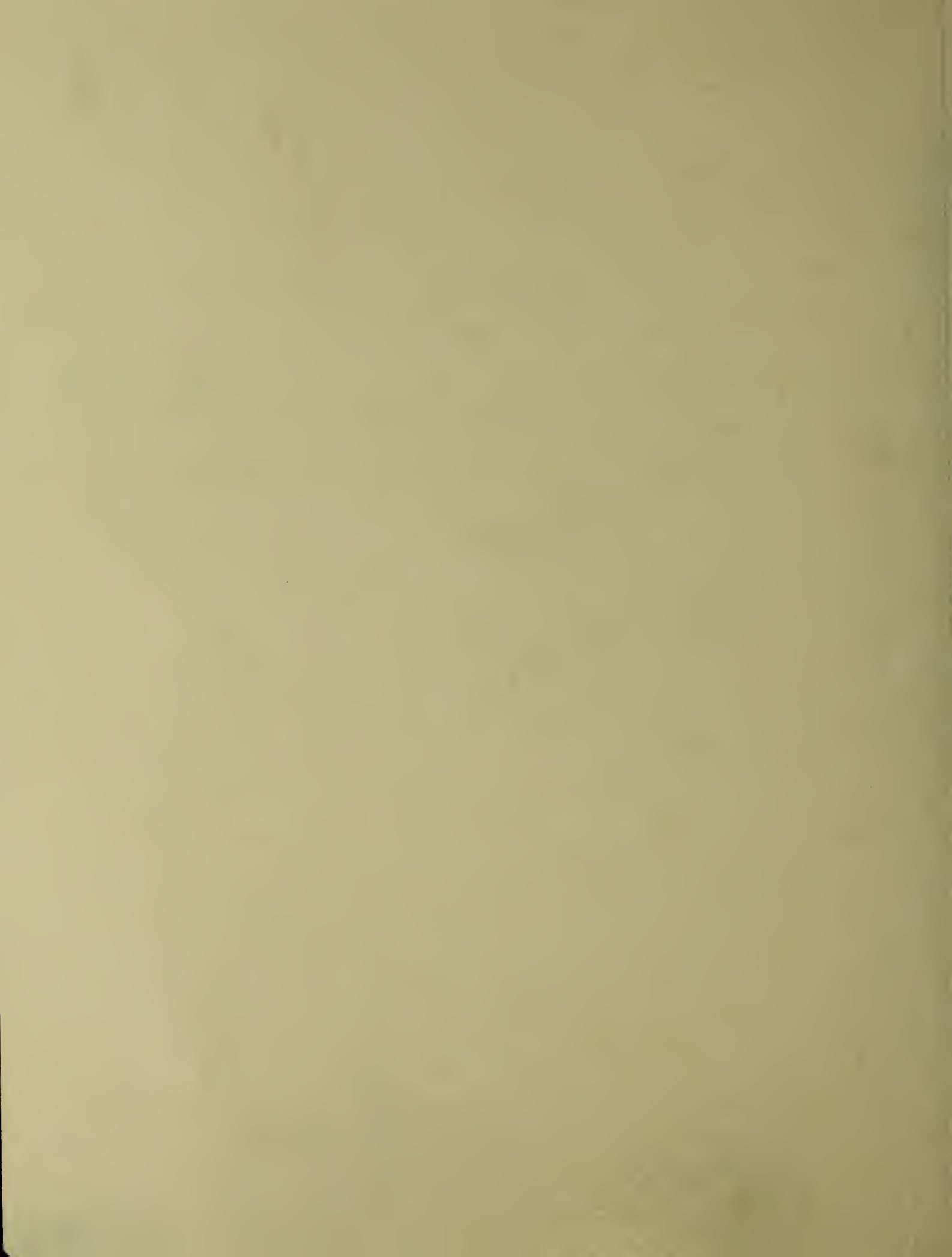


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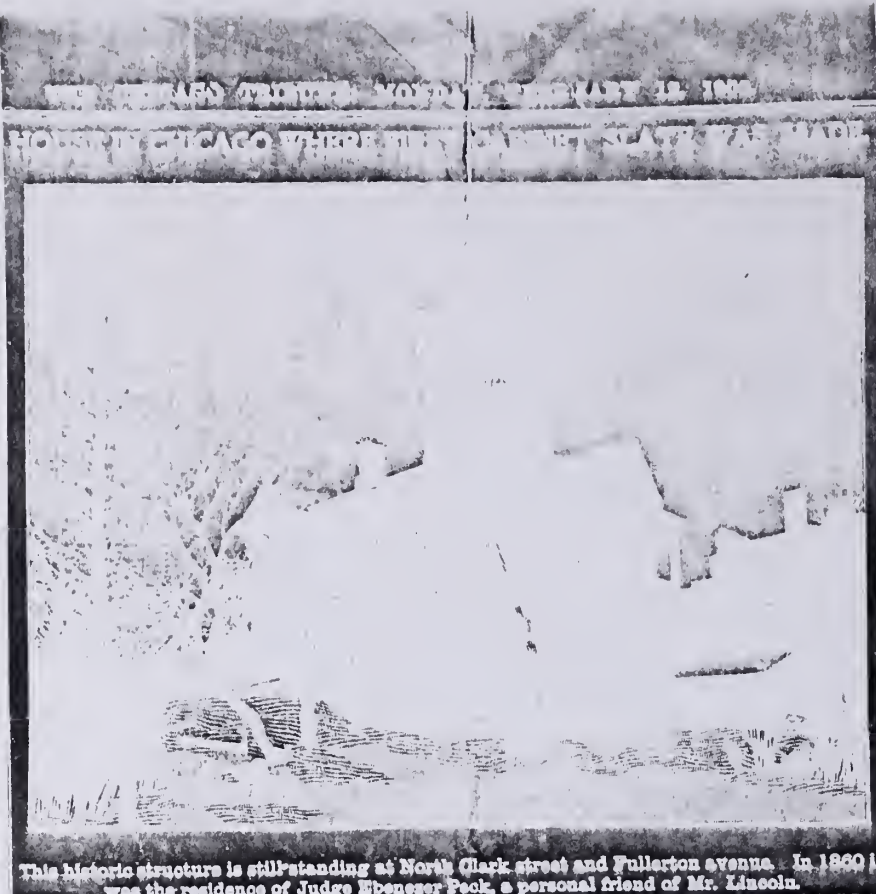


Illinois Chicago

Lincoln in Chicago

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



This historic structure is still standing at North Clark street and Fullerton avenue. In 1860 it was the residence of Judge Ebeneser Peck, a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln.

AS REMEMBERED BY A WOMAN.

Mrs. Julia Wright Tells of Incidents in Which Lincoln Figured—Conference with Hannibal Hamlin in Chicago—His Hesitancy, Simplicity, and Tenderness Illustrated.

My earliest recollection of Mr. Lincoln was when my father, Ebeneser Peck, was clerk of the Supreme Court. I was then a young girl, some 12 years old, and seeing (it being better to do than to go to my father's office, curl up on the sofa, and hear the men talk. It was all about the extension of the slave power. Among those who gathered in my father's office and talked about that great question were Mr. Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Baker, and many others. I do not now recall these names, but all of whom achieved national reputations, used to discuss the slavery question for hours at a time.

I have always understood that Mr. Lincoln's Chamber was made up in my father's house in Chicago. We then lived at the northeast corner of North Clark street and Fullerton avenue, our house being on a tract of land, across a creek, in the heart of a house with a cupola standing back from Clark street, but with the construction of other buildings in front and around it one would hardly recognize the old place now. Mr. Lincoln had come up to Chicago to confer with Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President-elect, in regard to the Cabinet and the policy of the coming administration. My father met Mr. Lincoln down-town and he complained that he had had no chance for an uninterrupted talk with Mr. Hamlin. My father suggested that he and Mr. Hamlin come out to our house the next morning and take dinner there. They would then have a chance for an uninterrupted talk. Mr. Lincoln readily accepted his suggestion, and the next day he and Mr. Hamlin came out. They had hardly become seated in the parlor before a curious crowd gathered before the low window, which reached to the floor. Mr. Lincoln was greatly upset by the people peering at him. He never could cease to keep people waiting, and I have been told that it was long before he became accustomed in Washington to having people wait to see him. To get out of the difficulty Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin went to a bedroom in the southern part of the house on the second floor and there they secured at last a chance for uninterrupted conversation. They were together many hours, and there the first cast of the Cabinet slate was made up.

Soon after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration my father went to Washington as Judge in the United States Court of Claims. I was in Washington a good deal. From what little I saw of Mr. Lincoln I thought he must be much overworked and overworn. When he was living out at the Soldiers' Home his friends became greatly agitated over reports of a conspiracy to seize him and carry him off. My father was made spokesman to lay these fears before Mr. Lincoln, and I understood he gave him a sound rating for his indifference to the danger surrounding him. Mr. Lincoln's reply was that when he was tired out it annoyed him exceedingly for a troop of cavalrymen to ride clinkety-clinkety alongside of his carriage.

"They don't want me," Mr. Lincoln said to my father. "What would they do with me?" Hamlin is a great deal worse than I am."

I remember my father saying that Mr. Lincoln seemed absolutely devoid of fear, and he had so little personal dignity in his makeup that he could not comprehend why

I remember my father telling how he called on Mr. Lincoln one evening. There was a single gas jet flickering in the room. Mr. Lincoln was walking up and down the room in the deepest quiet. My father asked him what could be the matter.

"This is Friday, Hamman's day," Mr. Lincoln replied. "I had to sign the death warrants by which I have sent some men today."

Then, continuing his walk up and down the room, Mr. Lincoln spoke with great feeling: "Shoot a fellow for not coming to class!"

After continuing his walk a little while longer he remarked to my father that the Generals said these deaths were necessary for military discipline but he had an idea that it was a good thing for military discipline to have his own way once in a while about shooting some boys for going to sleep.

My father was deeply affected by the ease with which Mr. Lincoln spoke of the deaths. It was a great deal worse than I am."

San. S. L. Warner.

721-1-1000

Lincoln's Never Failing Anecdotal Resource

IN the summer of 1864, Mr. Blair, the postmaster general, desired to have a certain character of orders relating to the postal service within the lines of the army. When the subject was brought to the attention of Gen. Grant, he suggested that the proper orders ought to be issued by the secretary of war, Mr. Stanton. A draft of the proposed orders was made in the adjutant general's office at headquarters, and a letter to accompany them was sent to the postmaster general. I was directed to go to the war department and ask that the orders be issued. Mr. Stanton, the secretary of war, declined to issue them to accommodate Mr. Blair, the postmaster general. The trouble was that there was a little official jealousy between the two cabinet ministers. When I returned to Mr. Blair with the information that the orders would not be issued by the secretary of war he said, "We will see." He wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln, which he gave to me to deliver with the accompanying papers. The letter of Mr. Blair read in this way:

"I would respectfully ask the president's attention to the within communication. While the mail communications with the army of the west have been satisfactory, those with the army here have not been. To remedy this I brought Col. Markland here. He had been with Gen. Grant and had his confidence. The general, you will perceive, prepared the requisite orders, but they remain unacted on in the war department.

"M. BLAIR, P. M. G.

"June 9, '64."

When I delivered the letter Mr. Lincoln read it carefully and handed it back to me, saying:

"What is the matter between Blair and Stanton?"

I told him all I knew in reference to the proposed orders. He then said:

"If I understand the case, Gen. Grant wants the orders issued, and Blair wants them issued, and you want them issued, and Stanton won't issue them. Now, don't you see what kind of a fix I'll be in if I interfere? I'll tell you what to do: If you and Gen. Grant understand one another, suppose you try to get along without the orders, and if Blair or Stanton make a fuss I may be called in as a referee, and I may decide in your favor.

The orders were never issued, and pleasant relations were maintained on that score all around.

Mr. Lincoln's practical shrewdness is exemplified in the following anecdote, which is sufficiently characteristic:

In the purlieus of the capitol at Washington the story goes that, after the death of Chief Justice Taney and before the appointment of Mr. Chase in his stead, a committee of citizens from the Philadelphia Union league, with a distinguished journalist at their head as chairman, proceeded to Washington for the purpose of laying before the president the reason why, in their opinion, Mr. Chase should be appointed to the vacancy on the bench. They took with them a memorial addressed to the president, which was read to him by one of the committee. After listening to the memorial, the president said to them, in a deliberate manner: "Will you do me the favor to leave that paper with me? I want it in order that, if I appoint Mr. Chase, I may show the friends of the other persons for whom the office is solicited by how powerful an influence and by what strong personal recommendations the claims of Mr. Chase were supported."

The committee listened with great satisfaction, and were about to depart, thinking that Mr. Chase was sure of the appointment, when they perceived Mr. Lincoln had not finished what he intended to say. "And I want the paper, also," continued he, after a pause, "in order that, if I should appoint any other person, I may show his friends how powerful an influence and what strong personal recommendations I was obliged to disregard in appointing him." The committee departed as wise as they came.

Judge Baldwin of California, an old and highly respectable and sedate gentleman, called on Gen. Halleck and, presuming upon

a familiar acquaintance in California a few years previously, solicited a pass outside of the federal lines to see a brother in Virginia, not thinking that he would meet with a refusal, as both his brother and himself were good union men. "We have been deceived too often," said Gen. Halleck, "and I regret I can't grant it." Judge B. then went to Stanton and was briefly disposed of with the same result. Finally he obtained an interview with Lincoln and stated his case. "Have you applied to Gen. Halleck?" inquired the president. "And met with a flat refusal," said Judge B. "Then you must see Stanton," continued the president. "I have, and with the same result," was the reply. "Well, then," said Old Abe, with a smile of good humor, "I can do nothing; for you must know that I have very little influence with this administration."

A Kentucky paper relates the following in connection with an account of an interview a citizen of that state had with the late President Lincoln at the breaking out of the rebellion:

The subject of the war was being discussed and Mr. R— was asked his opinion by the president as to the contemplated policy of coercion of war. Mr. R—, being a state rights man, suggested that to prevent the effusion of factional bloodshed and strife "the wayward sisters be allowed to depart in peace," or at least bloodshed should be avoided. Mr. Lincoln replied that whatever his sympathies and feelings might be for the people of the south, he, as president, was sworn to protect and defend the constitution and laws of the United States. He said he was in the condition of the boy who went out in company with a party of coon hunters, when a small young coon was caught, tied with a string, and the young lad requested to hold the coon until the return of the party from the pursuit of more game. The coon tugged at the string to get loose, looked at his guard, whose sympathies for the little prisoner were thoroughly aroused. After witnessing the vain struggles of the coon for some time, with feelings of sorrow fully aroused, he soliloquized aloud as follows: "Cooney, I am sorry for you; I was told to hold you; I promised to do so, so I won't let you go; but I do wish this string would break."

The latest illustrative story by Old Abe is thus related by our New York correspondent. Its moral will be appreciated by patriotic men:

A gentleman just returned from Washington relates the following incident that happened at the White house the other day. Some gentlemen were present from the west, excited and troubled about the commissions or omissions of the administration. The president heard them patiently and then replied: "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to carry across the Niagara river, on a rope, would you shake the cable, or keep shouting out to him: Blondin, stand up a little straighter; Blondin, stoop a little more, go a little faster, lean a little more to the north, lean a little more to the south? No, you would hold your breath as well as your tongue and keep your hands off until he was safe over. The government is carrying an immense weight. Untold treasures are in their hands. They are doing the very best they can. Don't badger them. Keep silence, and we'll get you safe across." This simple illustration answered the complaints of half an hour and not only silenced but charmed the audience.

There lived in Springfield, Ill., in 1860 an Irish day laborer named John McCarthy, an intense Democrat. Some time after the presidential election Mr. Lincoln was walking along the public square, and John was shoveling out the gutter. As the president elect approached McCarthy rested on his shovel, and holding out his hand said bluntly: "An' so yer elected president, are ye? Faith and it wasn't my vote at all!" "Well, yes, John," replied Mr. Lincoln, shaking hands with John cordially. "Papers say I am elected, but it seems odd I should be when you opposed me." "Well, Mister Lincoln," said John, dropping his voice lest some brother Democrat should hear the confession, "I'm glad you got it after all. It's mighty little pace I've had wid Biddy for votin' fornist ye; an if ye'd bin bate she'd hev' driv me from the shanty, as shure's the worrld." "Give my compliments to Biddy, John, and tell her I'll think seriously of woman suffrage," said Mr. L. with a smile as he passed on to his office.

An editor of a weekly paper, published in a little village in Missouri, called at the White house, and was admitted to Mr. Lincoln's presence. He at once said that he was the man who first suggested his name for the presidency, and pulling from his pocket an old, worn, defaced copy of his paper, exhibited to the president an item on the subject. "Do you really think," said Mr. Lincoln,

"that announcement was the occasion of my nomination?" "Certainly," said the editor, "the suggestion was so opportune that it was at once taken up by other papers, and the result was your nomination and election." "Ah! well," said Mr. Lincoln, with a sigh and assuming a gloomy countenance, "I am glad to see you and to know this, but you will have to excuse me, I am just going to the war department to see Mr. Stanton." "Well," said the editor, "I'll walk over with you." The president, with that apt good nature so characteristic to him, took up his hat and said, "Come along." When they reached the door of the secretary's office, Mr. Lincoln turned to his companion and said,

At this the crowd huddled forward to listen:

"You see Jack—I knew him like a brother—used to be lumberman on the Illinois, and he was steady and sober and the best raftsmen on the river. It was quite a trick twenty-five years ago to take the logs over the rapids, but he was skillful with a raft and always kept her straight in the channel. Finally a steamer was put on, and Jack—he's dead now, poor fellow!—was made captain of it. He always used to take the wheel, going through the rapids. One day when the boat was plunging and wallowing along the boiling current, and Jack's utmost vigilance was being exercised to keep it in the narrow channel, a boy pulled his coat-tail and hailed him with: 'Say, Mister Captain! I wish you would just stop your boat a minute—I've lost my apple overboard!'"

It is stated that he was much disgusted at the crowd of officers who some time ago used to loiter about the Washington hotels, and he is reported to have remarked to a member of congress: "These fellows and the congressmen do vex me sorely." Another member of congress was conversing with the president and was annoyed by the president's propensity to divert attention from the serious subject he had on his mind by ludicrous allusions. "Mr. Lincoln," he said, "I think you would have your joke if you were within a mile of hell." "Yes, sir, that is about the distance to the capitol."

Chicago Sun
Tribune
2/7/09
(1909)

A characteristic story of the president is narrated in a letter from Washington. When the telegram from Cumberland Gap reached Mr. Lincoln that "firing was heard in the direction of Knoxville," he remarked that he was "glad of it." Some person present, who had the perils of Burnside's position uppermost in his mind, could not see why Mr. Lincoln should be glad of it, and so expressed himself. "Why, you see," responded the president, "it reminds me of Mistress Sallie Ward, a neighbor of mine, who had a large family. Occasionally one of her numerous progeny would be heard crying in some out of the way place, upon which Mrs. Sallie would exclaim: 'There's one of my children that isn't dead yet.'"

President Lincoln, while entertaining a few select friends, is said to have related the following anecdote of a man who knew too much.

During the administration of President Jackson there was a singular young gentleman employed in the public postoffice at Washington. His name was G.; he was from Tennessee, the son of a widow, a neighbor of the president, on which account the old hero had a kindly feeling for him and always got him out of his difficulties with some of the higher officials, to whom his singular interference was distasteful.

Among other things, it is said of him that while he was employed in the general post-office, on one occasion he had to copy a letter of Maj. H., a high official, in answer to an application for the establishment of a new postoffice. The writer of the letter said the application could not be granted in consequence of the applicant's "proximity to another office." When the letter came into G.'s hands to copy, being a great stickler for plainness, he altered "proximity" to "nearness to." Maj. H. observed it, and asked G. why he altered his letter.

"Why," replied G., "because I don't think the man would understand what you meant by proximity."

"Well," said Maj. H., "try him; put in the 'proximity' again."

A few days later a letter was received from the applicant, in which he indignantly said "that his father had fought for liberty in the second war of independence, and he should like to have the name of the scoundrel who brought the charge of proximity or anything else wrong against him. 'There,'" said G., "did I not say so?"

G. carried his improvements so far that Dr. Berry, the postmaster general, said to him, "I don't want you any longer, you know too much."

Poor G. went out, but his old friend the

general got him another place. This time G.'s ideas underwent a change. He was one day very busy writing, when a stranger called in and asked him where the patent office was.

"I don't know," said G.

"Can you tell me where the treasury department is?" asked the stranger.

"No," said G.

"Nor the president's house?"

"No."

The stranger finally asked him if he knew where the capitol was.

"No," replied G.

"Good Lord! and don't you know where the patent office, treasury, president's house, and capitol are?"

"Stranger," said G., "I was turned out of the postoffice for knowing too much. I don't mean to offend in that way again. I am paid for keeping this book. I believe I do know that much; but if you find me knowing anything more, you may take my head."

"Good morning," said the stranger.

"A citizen of Springfield," says Herndon, "who visited our office on business about a year before Lincoln's nomination, relates the following: Lincoln was seated at his table, listening attentively to a man who was talking earnestly in a low tone. After the would-be client had stated the facts of his case, Lincoln replied: 'Yes, there is no reasonable doubt that I can gain your case for you. I can set a whole neighborhood at loggerheads; I can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children, and thereby get for you \$600, which rightfully belongs, it appears to me, as much to the woman and her children as it does to you. You must remember that some things that are legally right are not morally right. I shall not take your case, but will give you a little advice, for which I will charge you nothing. You seem to be a sprightly, energetic man. I would advise you to try your hand at making \$600 in some other way.'"

Clay, in recounting his recall from Russia, says that Seward falsely told Lincoln that he, Clay, desired to return. Lincoln, when apprised of this fact, said to Clay in requesting his return to Russia:

"Don't be uneasy about yourself and your return to St. Petersburg. Seward and no other man can hurt you. We have no confidence in Seward's friendship, and he is kept in office only for reasons of state."

Mr. Alley states that Lincoln greatly deplored the indiscriminate abuse of public men. He cites an instance when a charge was made that Daniel Webster used the secret service money of the state department for his personal benefit. Webster was exonerated, but it was understood to be partially on the ground that it would not be a worthy act to asperse such a great man's reputation. When told of this, Lincoln exclaimed: "How just, noble, and patriotic such sentiments were—and O," said he, "if the press of this country could be made to inhale something of this spirit of patriotism and fairness—what would I not give?"

"I shall have to see Mr. Stanton alone, and you must excuse me," and taking him by the hand he continued, "Good-by, sir; I hope you will feel perfectly easy about having nominated me; don't be troubled about it. I forgive you."

On a late occasion when the White house was open to the public a farmer from one of the border counties of Virginia told the president that the union soldiers, in passing his farm, had helped themselves not only to hay but his horse, and he hoped the president would urge the proper officer to consider his claim immediately.

"Why, my dear sir," replied Mr. Lincoln, blandly, "I couldn't think of such a thing. If I consider individual cases I should find work enough for twenty presidents."

Bowie urged his needs persistently; Mr. Lincoln declined good naturedly.

"But," said the persevering sufferer, "couldn't you just give me a line to Col. — about it? Just one line!"

"Ha, ha, ha!" responded the amiable Old Abe, shaking himself fervently and crossing his legs the other way, "that reminds me of old Jack Chase, out in Illinois."

LINCOLN'S FIRST VISIT TO CHICAGO

At a great river and harbor convention held at Chicago in 1847, "Hon. A. Lincoln" was enrolled as one of the three delegates from Sangamon County, Illinois.

In the official proceedings of the convention, published shortly afterward, it is stated in one place that "Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, being called upon, addressed the convention briefly."

The secretary did not think his speech important enough to quote, but there was one man among the delegates who appreciated it. Horace Greeley wrote to his paper, the New York Tribune:

"In the afternoon Hon. Abraham Lincoln, a tall specimen of an Illinoisan, just elected to congress from the only Whig district in the state, was called on and spoke briefly and happily."

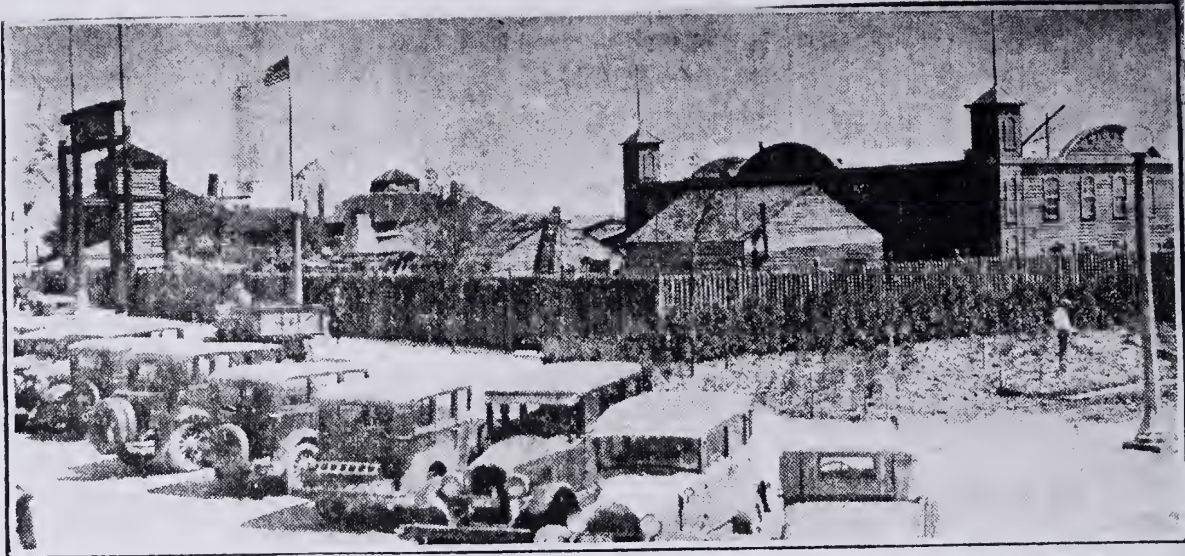
And the next day, the Chicago Journal gave the young politician this send-off:

"Abraham Lincoln, the only Whig representative to congress from this state, we are happy to see, is in attendance upon the convention. This is his first visit to the commercial emporium of the state, and we have no doubt his visit will impress him more deeply, if possible, with its importance, and inspire a higher zeal for the great interest of river and harbor improvements. We expect much of him as a representative in congress, and we have no doubt our expectations will be more than realized, for never was reliance placed in a nobler heart and a sounder judgment. We know the banner he bears will never be soiled."

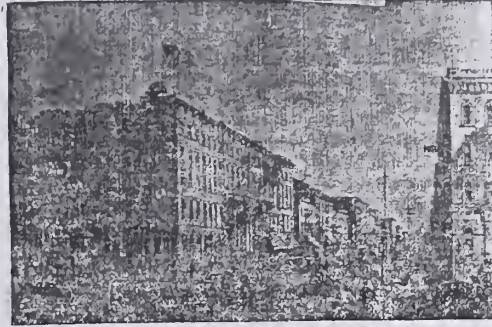
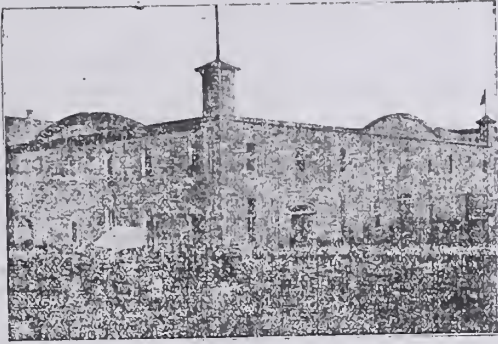
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M.C.T.

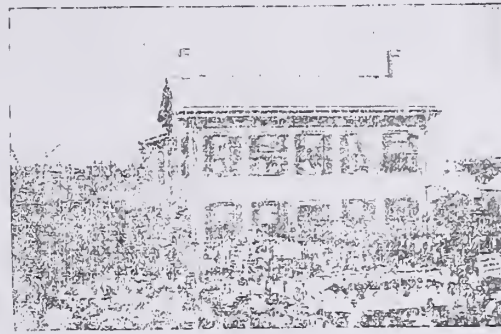
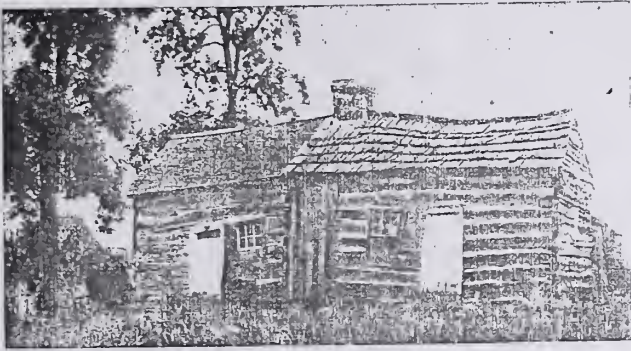
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LINCOLN GROUP AND U. S. ARMY CAMP NEXT ON WORLD FAIR TOUR.
The Lincoln group (above) is to the left on southward trip after leaving Fort Dearborn, the last scene presented yesterday. The army camp (below) is south of Lincoln group on both sides of road.



Some Historic Landmarks in the life of Lincoln. Upper left, the "Wigwam," Chicago, where Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency. To the right, the Tremont House, Chicago, where Lincoln issued his Challenge to Douglas for a Joint Debate. Lower right, an Impromptu Reception on the lawn at Lincoln's home in Springfield, following his Election as President of the United States. To the left, Cabin in Coles County, in which the Father and Step-mother of Abraham Lincoln, died.



(Thomas Benton Shoaff, senior editor of "The Shelby County Leader," is a Grandson of Dennis F. Hanks, cousin of Abraham Lincoln, and also a Great-Grandson of Sarah Bush Johnston, Abraham Lincoln's Stepmother.)

3-14-32

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 224

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

July 24, 1933

Visitors to the Century of Progress Exposition must be impressed by the many Lincoln exhibits there. Illinois is the state where Lincoln lived one-half of his life. It is also of interest to note that Abraham Lincoln often visited Chicago. On more than thirty different occasions he is known to have been in the city between 1847 and 1860. At one time he was there for a period of three weeks and altogether he must have spent more than four months in the city.

The following compilation of places Lincoln visited in Chicago in no sense approaches completeness.

ARNOLD HOME

Mr. Isaac N. Arnold entertained Mr. Lincoln and Colonel Schneider in April, 1854. Lincoln is said to have been in this home on many other occasions.

COURT HOUSE

Lincoln was invited to speak in the Court House on October 6, 1848, but with only six hours' notice of his appointment, the building was crowded to overflowing and the group adjourned to the Public Square.

He delivered an eulogy on Zachary Taylor in the Court House on July 25, 1850.

There is no attempt to list the many times which he may have been in the Court House on legal business.

It was in the Court House that his body lay in state from 11:00 a. m. on Monday, May 1st, until 3:30 p. m. Tuesday, May 2nd, 1865.

CUSTOM HOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln visited here on November 22, 1860, while in Chicago to meet Vice-President Hamlin.

DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY

Lincoln had a photograph taken while holding in his hand a copy of the Press and Tribune. This photograph was made in 1854, probably in April.

DEARBORN PARK

Fremont campaign speech by Lincoln delivered here on July 19, 1865.

HESLER GALLERY (113 Lake St.)

The first photograph of Lincoln made by Hesler was taken in 1857. One year later Lincoln gave Hesler another sitting in his Chicago gallery.

HUBBARD HOME

Lincoln and Browning took tea with Gurdon S. Hubbard on July 12, 1858.

LARMON BLOCK

Lincoln was one of the attorneys in the Sand Bar case tried by Judge Drummond in this building during March, 1860.

METROPOLITAN BLOCK

At a Republican meeting on February 27, 1857, Lincoln made the principal address.

Attended Rumsey and Newcomb's minstrels one evening in March, 1860,

with James W. Somers and Henry C. Whitney.

NORTH MARKET HALL

Lincoln addressed a large audience on October 27, 1854. The newspaper reports of his speech were very complimentary.

Visited Moody's Mission Sabbath School located here, on Sunday, November 25, 1860.

PUBLIC SQUARE

Lincoln attended River and Harbor Convention which met in a tent on July 5, 6, and 7, 1847, and replied to

COMPILATION OF DATES

1847—July 5, 6, 7.

1848—October 5, 6, 7.

1850—July 7-29.

1854—April ?; October 27, 28.

1855—July 2-16.

1856—July 15-25; August ?; December 9, 10.

1857—February 21-28; May 22; July 7-17; September 8-25; November 28; December 4.

1858—February 18; April ?; July 9-13; July 24.

1859—March 1, 2; June 6-8; July 18, 19; September 29; October 3; November 10.

1860—March 23; April 4; November 22-26.

1865—May 1, May 2.

David Dudley Field on the second day. This is said to have been Lincoln's first visit to Chicago.

He addressed a meeting here, adjourned from the Court House, on October 6, 1848. He spoke for two hours.

PECK HOME

In the home of Judge Ebenezer Peck, Lincoln and Hamlin held their conference about cabinet appointments.

PORTLAND BLOCK

Volk, the sculptor, had his studio in this building and here he made a mask of Lincoln's face from life. These sittings were given Volk between March 23 and April 4, 1860. The studio was on the fifth floor and there was no elevator service.

POST OFFICE

The new Post Office was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln on November 22, 1860. It had but recently been constructed.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

Lincoln spoke to victorious Republicans on Tuesday evening, March 1, 1859.

RICHMOND HOUSE

Lincoln, with Henry C. Whitney,

called on General Schenck in March, 1860.

SHERMAN HOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln registered at Hotel on October 5, 6, 7, 1848.

ST. JAMES CHURCH

Lincoln visited church with Hon. Isaac N. Arnold on November 25, 1860.

TREMONT HOUSE

Whitney says:

"The Tremont House was the Mecca, in those days; and thither, all political pilgrims came. . . . The home of Douglas being in Washington, in his brief and transitory visits to Chicago he stopped at the Tremont, as did Lincoln, precisely."

Some of the most important political meetings which Lincoln attended in Chicago were held at the Tremont House. As early as April, 1854, a meeting was called there comprised of both Whigs and Democrats opposed to Douglas. Lincoln was present. A Chicago Republican banquet was held there on the evening of December 10, 1856, with Lincoln as one of the leading speakers. From the balcony of the hotel Lincoln replied to Douglas on July 10, 1858, and here also a meeting of Lincoln and Douglas on July 24, the same year, paved the way for the famous debates.

It was to the Tremont House that Lincoln took his family when they had occasion to accompany him. In June, 1859, Willie Lincoln went to Chicago with his father, and in a letter to a friend described the room which they had in the hotel. The following month the newspapers stated that both Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were registered at the Tremont House. It was here also that Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln met Vice-President-elect Hamlin by appointment on November 22, 1860; a public reception was held in the parlors of the hotel on this occasion. Possibly the last line he wrote in Chicago was a note to Whitney written on Tremont House stationery the day he left for Springfield, November 26, 1860.

THEATRE

Lincoln and Browning heard Burton in "The Toodles" at the theatre on the evening of July 8, 1857. Two days later they returned to see Burton play "Captain Cuttle in Bombay."

WHITE HOME

Lincoln visited the home of Julius White in Evanston and made a public speech there one evening between March 23 and April 4, 1860.

WIGWAM

The famous structure was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln on November 22, 1860, at the time Lincoln, as president-elect, was in Chicago for a conference with Mr. Hamlin.

How Chicago Helped in Sending Lincoln to White House

By Jack McPhaul

The City of Chicago in 1847 was just 10 years old. But, like any proud parent, the city fathers thought the infant an unusual child. Right away they sent it out to do a man's job.

They announced that a convention would be held and invited the rest of the nation to send delegates.

The River and Harbor convention was a whopping success as a national advertisement for Chicago.

The sponsors built more grandly than even they could know. The convention gave Chicago its first good look at the tall, spare figure of Abraham Lincoln. The citizens liked and remembered what they saw and what they heard from him. Historians say that had it not been for Chicago and certain citizens here, Lincoln would never have reached the White House.

No one, as yet, has written a drama or biography titled "Abraham Lincoln in Chicago."

But on this 142d anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, a Chicagoan can pause at various skyscrapers and parking lots and say: "On this site Lincoln met with failure," or "Here Lincoln experienced great success."

The River and Harbor convention was held July 5 to 7, 1847. To protest the action of President Polk, who had vetoed lake harbor improvement appropriations, 20,000 persons came to Chicago from 18 states. That meant there were just as many visitors as there were local residents.

TENT ERECTED

To the civic boosters it was not important that their city lacked a convention hall. They erected a tent, 100 feet square, with seats for 4,000 in Public Square, just west of Michigan between Randolph and Washington.

At that time, Lincoln had served four terms in the Illinois legislature and had recently been elected to Congress. But he was so little known in Chicago that a reporter misspelled his name:

offices of Jonathan Young Scammon and Norman E. Judd in the City Saloon Building, southeast corner of Clark and Lake. Other historians, however, have been unable to confirm these two early visits.

Scammon was Illinois Supreme Court reporter, and it is supposed Atty. Lincoln's trip from Springfield concerned a trial record. Possibly Lincoln had his first meeting with Judd, who was to become a president-maker.

In October, 1848, Lincoln and his family stayed at the Sherman House, on the Randolph-Clark site of the present Hotel Sherman. He made a speech in behalf of the presidential candidacy of Zachary Taylor in Public Square.

DELIVERED EULOGY

Incidentally, he was in Chicago in July of the following year when President Taylor died. Lincoln gave the eulogy at memorial services in the Courthouse, on the site of the present City Hall.

After deciding not to run for reelection to Congress, Lincoln, in 1849, contemplated a move to Chicago. Had he gone through with the plan, evidence indicates, he would have become a law partner of Grant Goodrich, who had offices at the northeast corner of Lake and Clark.

On numerous occasions during the 1850s Lincoln was counsel in cases heard in the U.S. District Court in the Custom House, which was on the west side of Dearborn between Madison and Monroe.

SPOKE AT HOTEL

In the 1858 senatorial campaign both Lincoln and his opponent,

Stephen A. Douglas, spoke from balconies of the Tremont Hotel, southeast corner of Dearborn and Lake.

Again the gaunt, dark-bearded lawyer was defeated. But his contention that the government could not permanently endure half slave and half free had won him the potent support of State Sen. Judd.

Judd was instrumental in bringing the 1860 Republican national convention to Chicago. Had it been held elsewhere, historians believe Lincoln would not have been the nominee.

May 1, 1865, the funeral train of eight black-draped coaches paused in Chicago, en route to Springfield.

The body of the President lay in state for 24 hours in the Courthouse and 125,000 mourners filed past the casket.

For a time during 1866 Mrs. Lincoln and her children lived at what is now 1238 W. Washington. A son,

"Tad," attended the Brown school, northeast corner of Wood and Warren. For a number of years until 1910, another son, Robert Todd Lincoln, who was president of the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Co., lived at 1234 Lake Shore.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1951

"Abram."

PASTOR'S RESEARCH

The late Rev. William E. Barton, Oak Park pastor and Lincoln biographer, did considerable research on the future President's visits to Chicago.

The Rev. Mr. Barton found some evidence indicating that Lincoln had been in Chicago on two occasions prior to the 1847 convention. He is believed to have passed through the town in 1835 or '36 en route to Milwaukee. In 1844 he visited the law

*Lincoln Met Greeley In
1847 At Rivers Parley*

On a trip to Chicago in 1847 to attend the rivers and harbors convention, Abraham Lincoln first met Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune, Thurlow Weed of the Albany Journal and Edward Bates of Missouri, who was to become his attorney-general. These men later played large roles in the nation's future and Lincoln's career.

This Is Lincoln's Own Chicago...

Here He First Came To Win Immortality

BY JOHN DRURY

ON A hot July afternoon in 1847, some 20,000 sweltering delegates, visitors and onlookers present at the Rivers and Harbors Convention in Chicago, waited expectantly for the "next speaker."

The great gathering was held in the grassy Public Square where the City Hall now stands.

When the "next speaker" stood up on the wooden, flag-draped platform and slowly began his address, Chicagoans got their first glimpse of Abraham Lincoln, at 38 a Whig congressman-elect from Springfield.

As City First Saw Him

WHAT THE ONLOOKERS saw was an unusually tall, lanky, smooth-shaven fellow of middle years, his dark eyes deep set in a lined, lean face. He was dressed in a black wrinkled frock coat and tight trousers.

Chicago was a boisterous, up-and-coming lakeport city with a population of well over 12,000.

In those years, the lanky Springfield lawyer ambled along Chicago's wooden sidewalks, made speeches in its gas-lit halls, practiced law in its temporary one-flight-up courtrooms, met local politicians in its downtown (and smoke-filled) hotel rooms, rode in its horse cars, used its stagecoach lines, visited its theaters, and told many a droll, homely story in its stuffy, drapery-hung Victorian parlors.

Spoke Here for Taylor

WHEN LINCOLN again appeared in Chicago, a year later, he talked in the Public Square, this time as a political stump speaker on behalf of the Whig candidate for President, Gen. Zachary Taylor.

On the day of this speech (Oct. 6, 1848), Mrs. Lincoln could have heard it by opening the window of the hotel where she and her husband were stopping — the Sherman House, a five-story edifice occupying the same site as the present Hotel Sherman.

Another year passed and Mr. Lincoln, now no longer a congressman but once more a practicing lawyer, appeared in Chicago in his first lawsuit. He arrived in the city one day in July, 1850, getting out of a dusty Frink & Walker stagecoach in front of the stage line's "terminal," which stood on the present site of the Selwyn theater.

DEFENDING an Aurora inventor, Charles Hoyt, in a patent infringement suit, Lincoln stayed in the city for 19 days, a conspicuous figure among the top-hatted gentlemen and hook-skirted ladies on Lake st., then the "State Street" of Chicago.

The case was heard in the U.S. District Court, which had temporary quarters in the hall (or "salon") of the Saloon building



John Drury, author of "Historic Midwest Houses," "Midwest Heritage," etc., is at work on a new book dealing with Lincoln sites in Chicago.

at the southeast corner of Lake and Clark sts., site of today's Greyhound terminal.

During the hearing of this case (which he lost), Lincoln, with the rest of Chicago, was shocked at news of the death of President Zachary Taylor in the White House. At a memorial meeting in Market Hall, which stood at Randolph and State sts., Lincoln delivered a eulogy on Taylor.

Next, on Oct. 27, 1854, we find him delivering an anti-slavery address in North Market Hall, which stood on the site of the city's Board of Health building (formerly the Cook County Criminal Courts building)

When the Illinois Central Railroad was built to the city in the middle 1850's, Lincoln early served that road as a lawyer, eventually receiving from the company his largest legal fee, \$5,000. On his arrivals in and departures from Chicago, he used the original IC station at Randolph st. and Michigan av., traveling on a pass.

Represented C. & A.

LINCOLN ALSO defended the Chicago & Alton Railroad in the Effie Afton steamboat accident case of 1857 and traveled on a pass with that line. But he had no pass on the Galena & Chicago Union (predecessor road of the Chicago & North Western), although he used that line on trips to Galena and Dixon.

After the formation of the Republican party in 1856, Abraham Lincoln came more often to Chicago to consult with party leaders Isaac N. Arnold and Norman B. Judd.

The party's first presidential candidate was John C. Fremont, famed Western explorer, and in support of him Lincoln delivered a campaign speech on July 19, 1856, at an outdoor rally in Dearborn Park, which occupied the site of today's Public Library.

ALTHOUGH THE PARTY was defeated in the succeeding national election, it won the state ticket in Illinois, and a big banquet in celebration of this victory was staged in the Tremont House, leading hotel at the southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn sts. Lincoln was one of the speakers.

More directly connected with Chicago was the address Lincoln made on behalf of the city's first Republican candidate for mayor, "Long John" Wentworth. It was delivered in 1857 at a mass-meeting in Metropolitan Hall, which stood on the northwest

COVER: A color photograph of the famous Lincoln portrait by Allen Tupper True which hangs in the Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino, Calif. (From a reproduction through courtesy of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.)



"LINCOLN IN CHICAGO" MAP by Daily News Art Director George Charney. Key: 1. St. James Episcopal Church. 2. North Market Hall. 3. Galena & Chicago Union Depot. 4. Wigwam. 5. Metropolitan Hall. 6. Sherman House. 7. Public Square. 8. Saloon Building. 9. Frink & Walker stagecoach terminal. 10. Tremont House. 11. Market Hall. 12. Original Illinois Central Depot. 13. Dearborn Park. 14. U. S. Courthouse. 15. North's Amphitheater & Circus.

corner of Randolph and La Salle sts. (site of the present State of Illinois building).

With the Republican party now launched, and with Lincoln growing steadily in stature as that party's leader in Illinois, we next find the lanky lawyer relaxing in Chicago, making his first theater visit.

This was on the night of July 8, 1857, when he and a fellow lawyer went to North's Amphitheater, on Monroe near Wells st., and laughed at the antics of William E. Burton, popular comedian of the time.

THE ONE EVENT that projected Lincoln into the national spotlight in 1858 was the series of great debates with Sen. Douglas on the slavery question. A curtain-raiser of the series took place in Chicago on July 10, 1858, when Lincoln addressed a large crowd from the balcony of the Tremont House in answer to a speech delivered there the day before by Sen. Douglas.

Wigwam Site Chosen

NOW WE COME to the eventful year of 1860. At its very beginning, Norman B. Judd, the Chicago lawyer-politician who was one of Lincoln's strongest supporters, succeeded in nailing down Chicago as the site of the coming Republican National Convention—a move he was sure would result in the nomination of his man.

When, in May, 1860, the convention was staged in the Wigwam, a ramshackle hall at the southeast corner of Lake st. and Wacker dr., Judd and his associates worked fast at Lincoln headquarters in the Tremont House.

What happened thereafter is familiar history. On the third ballot, Lincoln (then in Springfield) was nominated, became the "Rail-Splitter" candidate for President.

Not until after his election to the presidency in November following did Lincoln again visit Chicago. And when he came (Nov. 21, 1860) almost the whole town turned out to greet him.

His 'Headquarters City'

After a public reception in the lobby of the Tremont House, Lincoln wanted to see some of the new buildings of his "headquarters city," which now had a population of more than 100,000. Among other edifices, he was shown the recently-completed United States Courthouse at the northwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn sts. (site now occupied by the First National Bank).

His last public appearances in Chicago were on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1860. On the morning of that day he, with Isaac N. Arnold, attended services in St. James Episcopal Church, Huron and Wabash.

IN THE AFTERNOON of the same day he delivered a brief talk to the awe-struck children of the Mission Sabbath School, founded by Dwight L. Moody, famed evangelist. The school was then occupying temporary quarters in North Market Hall, which stood on the site of the present Board of Health building.

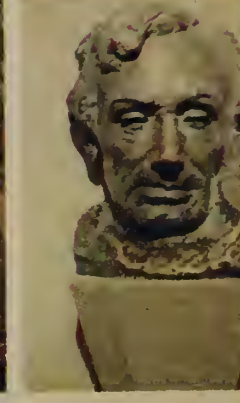
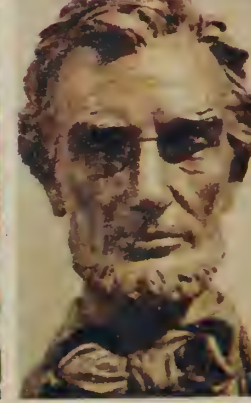
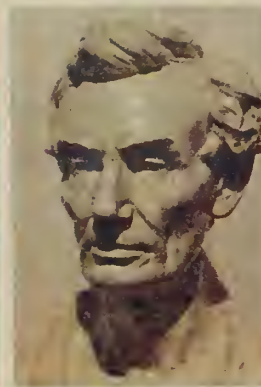
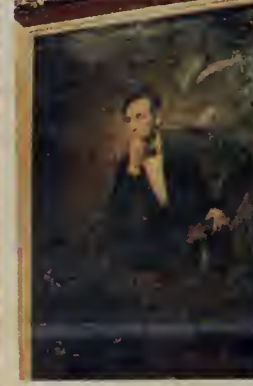
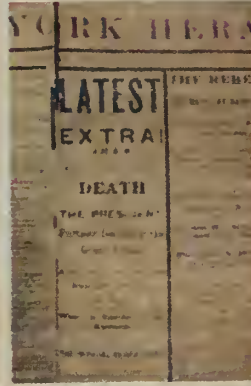
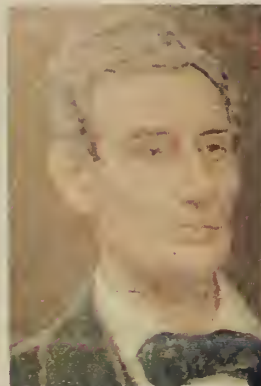
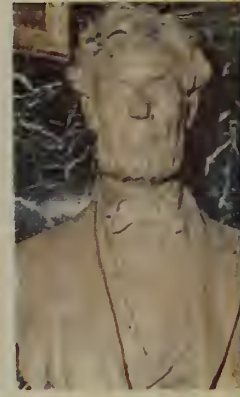
After staying overnight in Chicago, President-elect and Mrs. Lincoln quietly boarded a train at 9 o'clock on Monday morning and returned to Springfield.

That was the last time Chicago saw Lincoln alive.

Midwest

Magazine of The Chicago Sun-Times

Sunday
FEBRUARY 12, 1967



OUR OWN COLLECTION—ABE LINCOLN IN CHICAGO See Page

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THE COVER

Abe Lincoln In Chicago

By Jack McPhaul

In life Abraham Lincoln knew Chicago well. The city was the scene of a number of events vital to his career. He had influential friends among Chicagoans; he made several important speeches here, and it was in Chicago that he was first nominated for the Presidency.

In heroic statues, paintings and memorials Chicago keeps alive the memory of the Great Emancipator. On this 158th anniversary of Lincoln's birth Midwest Magazine's cover is given over to sculpture, relics of the 16th President and works of art that are on display in the Chicago area.

Keyed to the chart above, here are the stories behind Gene Pesek's cover photos:

1 Bronze bust by George E. Ganiere of Chicago, completed in 1919. It stands on a marble base in the GAR (Grand Army of the Republic) Memorial Hall in the Chicago Public Library, Randolph and Michigan.

2 Lincoln "The Friendly Neighbor" is the theme of the bronze sculpture at the entrance to the Lincoln Federal Savings & Loan Assn., 6655 W. Cermak, Berwyn. The sculptor is Avard Fairbanks of the University of Utah. The financial institution also has Fairbanks' white marble bust of Lincoln.

3 Profile of a bronze replica of Lincoln head in marble by Gutzon Borglum. It is in the Chicago Historical Society, Clark and North. The original is in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

4 Portrait by Miss D. H. Dohn modeled after George P. A. Healy's famous painting, sometimes called "Lincoln the Thinker." GAR Hall.

5 Leonard Volk, to whose studio at Dearborn and Washington Lincoln went for sittings in 1860, planned, among other works, a heroic statue of the President. This plaster model is in the Historical Society.

6 Bronze bust by George E. Bissell. GAR Hall.

7 Made of copper from the old Lincoln tomb at Springfield, this relief by an unidentified sculptor is in the GAR Hall.

8 For this painting in 1927 William Patterson was guided by a daguerreotype made in Springfield in 1858. Historical Society.

9 Spectacles worn by Lincoln in the White House. He is wearing the glasses in a Mathew B. Brady photograph showing the President reading to his son Tad. Historical Society.

10 Edition of the New York Herald reporting Lincoln's assassination is in the Historical Society.

11 Painting by George P. A. Healy (inspiration for No. 4). Historical Society.

12 Another sculpture by Avard Fairbanks is an outdoors display at Lincoln Square, the intersection of Lincoln, Lawrence and Western.

13 Sculptor is Carl Tolpo and the work presently is in his Barrington studio. Other Lincoln pieces by Tolpo are on the grounds of the Barrington Consolidated High School and in the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield. (Photo by Carl Tolpo).

14 Plaster model of bust by Leonard Volk in Historical Society. Original in marble was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871.

15 Dedicated in 1887, the Lincoln statue most sought out by Chicago visitors, Augustus Saint-Gaudens' massive work is in Lincoln Park, near the Historical Society.

16 The Historical Society has this painting by William V. Schwill.

17 "Lincoln at Gettysburg" is the theme of Charles J. Mulligan's statue set among graves of Union soldiers in the Oak Woods Cemetery, 1035 E. 67th St.

18 Beaver hat worn by the President-elect when he left Springfield for his first inaugural. Historical Society.

19 Chicago sculptor Charles J. Mulligan also created "The Rail Splitter." In Garfield Park, at Washington and Central Park.

20 First painting to be made from life, this 1860 presidential campaign portrait by Thomas Hicks, dismissed by critics as the "pretty Lincoln," is displayed at the Historical Society.

21 Also by Saint-Gaudens, the "seated Lincoln" is in Grant Park, near Congress between Michigan and Columbus.

22 In the Historical Society Saint-Gaudens' replica of the head he executed for his Lincoln Park work.

23 Painting of "The Rail Splitter" by an unidentified artist was used during Lincoln's 1858 senatorial campaign. Historical Society.

24 Front view of the Borglum replica (No.3) in the Historical Society.

Historic Tremont Hotel is coming to life again

By Gary Washburn

Real Estate editor

CHICAGO'S HISTORIC Tremont is a hotel that refuses to die

Destroyed by fire three times in the 1800s and once by the wrecker's ball 44 years ago, the Tremont is coming to life again, this time on Chestnut Street just west of Michigan Avenue.

In April, 1974, John B. Coleman, a Chicago real estate investor, purchased what was then the Chestnut Towers Hotel. He decided to restore and refurbish it and he reached back in Windy City history for its new name.

The 150-room hotel closed the following August as workmen tackled the rehabilitation. The 16-story project, now nearly a year and a half old, is in its final stages and Coleman, president of John B. Coleman and Co., 875 N. Michigan Av., hopes to open Chicago's newest Tremont in late December.

THE HISTORY of the Tremont is at least as interesting as its most recent incarnation.

The first building to bear the name, a humble, three-story, 20-by-30-foot frame structure, was built on the northwest corner of Lake and Dearborn streets in 1833 by Alanson Sweet, one of the 12 men who incorporated Chicago as a city.

It was a saloon and boarding house until two New York brothers, Ira and James Couch, leased it in 1836 and

Real Estate

established it as a hotel. The Tremont was a success until Oct. 27, 1839, when, according to a reference report by the Chicago Historical Society, "it burned to the ground in the first serious fire since the date of the incorporation of the town."

A SECOND TREMONT was built on the southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets in 1840, but in July, 1849, flames claimed it, too. The third Tremont, a "magnificent, \$75,000, five-story brick building," opened on the same site in 1850, according to the historical society.

It was called "Couch's Folly" by critics who didn't think the city could support "such an immense institution," but the hotel "prospered and was truly recognized as one of the finest hotels in the country."

In 1858, a fellow named Lincoln and another named Douglas debated from the balcony of the Tremont, kicking off their campaigns for the Senate.

DESPITE IRA COUCH'S intention of making the third Tremont fireproof, he hadn't bargained for what was to happen in October, 1971. The hotel was among the victims of the Great Fire that consumed Chicago's downtown.

The Tremont name temporarily was put

on an existing structure at Michigan Avenue and Congress Parkway that survived the flames, but in 1874 a brand new Tremont House, built by James Couch, opened at Lake and Dearborn streets. The luxurious, 250-room, \$750,000 hotel was "designed to surpass in architectural beauty any buildings in the city," according to the historical society.

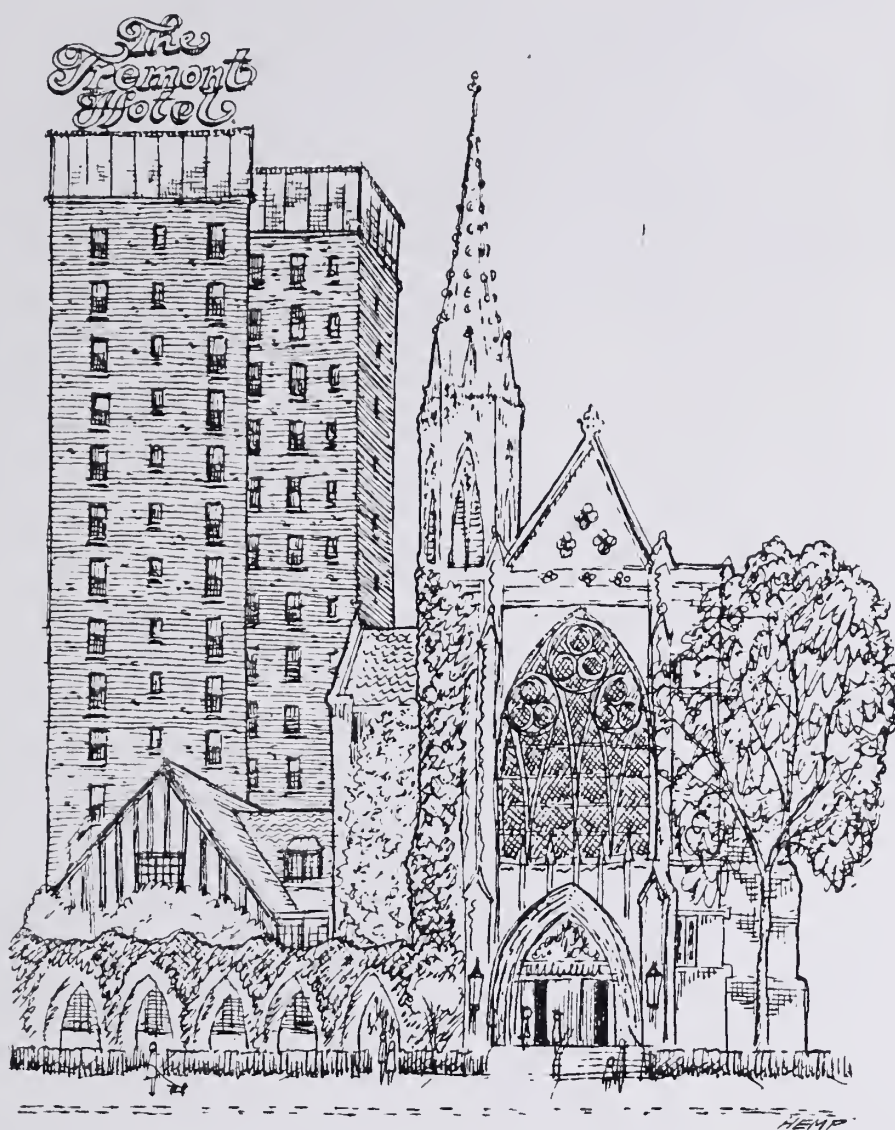
The tile floor of the barroom reportedly was inlaid with gold and the hotel sported hand-carved mahogany railings, cut glass transoms, and a dining room that served more than 40 dishes, including quail, prairie chicken, partridge, and buffalo steak.

BUT THE HOTEL'S glory eventually faded as it passed through various ownerships, and in 1902 Northwestern University purchased it for downtown classrooms.

The building finally was razed in March of 1931.

COLEMAN, WHO also owns the Whitehall Hotel, 105 E. Delaware Pl., believes that the North Michigan Avenue area is a healthy one for hotels, despite new development in recent years that has added hundreds of rooms to the near North Side.

A group of investors plans to build a major new Marriott at Michigan Avenue and Ohio Street, but Coleman said, "I'm not worried about the competition. I think the best thing that could happen would be that Marriott comes in with a convention hotel."



The Tremont Hotel—with a name whose roots are deep in Chicago history—will open late next month in what once was Chestnut Towers Hotel, 102 E Chestnut St., a block west of the Fourth Presbyterian Church

Honest, Abe, Chicago remembers

The city is one of the best places to observe Lincoln's birthday

Grant Pick

1979

People usually don't think of Chicago when they remember Abraham Lincoln, but the two were connected closely. And Chicago is one of the best places to commemorate this year, the 170th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

Lincoln, who was born in Kentucky in 1809, first came to Chicago to attend a river-improvements convention in 1847 and before his life was over had spent 150 days here, mostly on political and legal business. The most significant of those days came in May, 1860, when he was first nominated by the Republican Party to run for President. The darkest were May 11 and 12, 1865, when his body lay in state at the old Cook County Courthouse.

It is heartening for Chicagoans to look back at Abe, Lincoln buffs say. "He cuts across so many lines," Dan Weinberg, co-owner of the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, said. "He was the Great Emancipator, but he was not above talking to the common man. He was just a common folk himself, after all. You can't find politicians like him today."

THE CHICAGO Historical Society, W. North and N. Clark (642-4600), kicks off festivities with its "Happy Birthday, Mr. Lincoln" program Saturday from 11 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Society staff will lead visitors in singing Lincoln's favorite songs and will pass around Civil War artifacts from a vintage carpetbag. Admission to the museum—\$1 for adults, 50 cents for children—includes the celebration.

The observance will be held in the Civil War Gallery and in the adjoining Lincoln Rooms, both on the second floor. The Lincoln Rooms are worth a closer look. They contain dioramas of Lincoln's life, featuring objects ranging from a nail file he used to the bed in which he died and a huge, felt-topped table on which he drafted the Emancipation Proclamation.

On Monday, the society will show the movie "Meet Mr. Lincoln." The 25-minute film may be seen 3 a.m. to noon, and museum admission is free. The date is Monday, Feb.

12. The birthdays of Lincoln and George Washington are observed Feb. 19, a federal holiday now called Presidents' Day.

THE CHICAGO Public Library (269-2900) has organized an exhibit called "Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois" in the Cultural Center, 78 E. Washington. Culled from the archives of the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield, the exhibit features legal documents, photographs, publications and personal effects recalling Lincoln before he became the 16th President.

Among significant memorabilia are Lincoln's marriage license, the only remaining printed contemporary copy of the "House Divided" speech and a picture taken of Lincoln in 1857 by Chicago photographer Alexander Hesler. The free exhibit will open Saturday and remain on view through May 20.

Turn to Page 33

Continued from Page 1

However, the show, like the rest of the library, is closed Monday in observance of Lincoln's birthday.

Lincoln's birthday is a fine time to stop by the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, 18 E. Chestnut (944-3085). The store, owned by Weinberg and Ralph G. Newman, who is Chicago's archivist, specializes in Lincoln, Civil War and presidential books and antiques.

Books there run a range from a Lincoln campaign pamphlet (\$1,500) to more conventional fare. Weinberg recommends that people who want to get acquainted with Lincoln at a reasonable price buy Stephen Oates' biography "With Malice Toward None" (\$15.95). It is also available in paperback for \$2.95 at Kroch's & Brentano's, 29 S. Wabash.

SCULPTURES OF LINCOLN abound in Chicago. The most celebrated may be August Saint-Gaudens' "Standing Lincoln" behind the Chicago Historical Society in Lincoln Park. The bronze sculpture, unveiled in 1887, marked the first time Lincoln was portrayed in ordinary clothing. The sculpture "guards" the unmarked graves of some 3,000 Southern prisoners of war buried in the park.

Other Lincoln sculptures include: Saint-Gaudens' "Seated Lincoln," north of Buckingham Fountain in Grant Park, erected in 1926; "Railsplitter," Chicago sculptor Charles Mulligan's representation of Lincoln as a young man, at Washington and Central Park Blvd., dedicated in 1911, and "Chicago Lincoln," Avard Fairbanks' 1956 sculpture, at the intersection of Lincoln, Lawrence and Western.

The grave of Lincoln's successful 1858 Senate opponent, Stephen A. Douglas, is on the South Side. Newman, for one, thinks history has ignored "The Little Giant" because "in traditional history, for every hero you needed an anti-hero." Newman extols Douglas as an "extraordinarily capable" man of his time.

The best time to visit the Douglas Tomb, at 35th and S. Lake Park, is during summer when the grounds are in bloom, but Cook County's oldest memorial still is impressive in winter. Douglas' remains lie in a copper-lined steel casket within a sarcophagus made of marble from Douglas' home state of Vermont. The rest of the monument, designed by sculptor Leonard Well Volk, features four bronze placards recalling Douglas' life, a 46-foot limestone column and, at the top, a bronze figure of the senator.



Curious Bits of History

Lincoln's First Visit to Chicago

At the great river and harbor convention held at Chicago in 1847 "Honorable A. Lincoln" was enrolled as one of the three delegates from Sangamon county, Illinois. In the official proceedings of the convention, published shortly afterward, it is stated in one place that "Abraham Lincoln of Illinois being called upon addressed the convention briefly." The secretary did not think his speech important enough to quote, but there was one man among the delegates who appreciated it. Horace Greeley wrote to his paper, the New York "Tribune": "In the afternoon Honorable Abraham Lincoln, a tall specimen of an Illinoisan, just elected to Congress from the only Whig district in the state, was called on and spoke briefly and happily." And the next day the Chicago "Journal" gave the young politician this send-off: "Abraham Lincoln, the only Whig representative to Congress from this state, we are happy to see is in attendance upon the convention. This is his first visit to the commercial emporium of the state, and we have no doubt his visit will impress him more deeply, if possible, with its importance, and inspire a higher zeal for the great interest of river and harbor improvements. We expect much of him as a representative in Congress and we have no doubt our expectations will be more than realized, for never was reliance placed in a nobler heart and a sounder judgment. We know the banner he bears will never be soiled."

CHICAGO INFLUENCED LINCOLN

Rev. W. E. Barton Tells of Martyred President's Connections Here.

"Lincoln never lived in Chicago, but it had a marked influence upon his career," the Rev. William E. Barton of Oak Park told the Chicago Association of Commerce at its weekly luncheon today. "It widened the circle of his political friends and it markedly touched his expanding life. After his return from congress in 1848 he had serious thought of making Chicago his home; Mrs. Lincoln wanted him to be buried here, as Douglas was buried in this city.

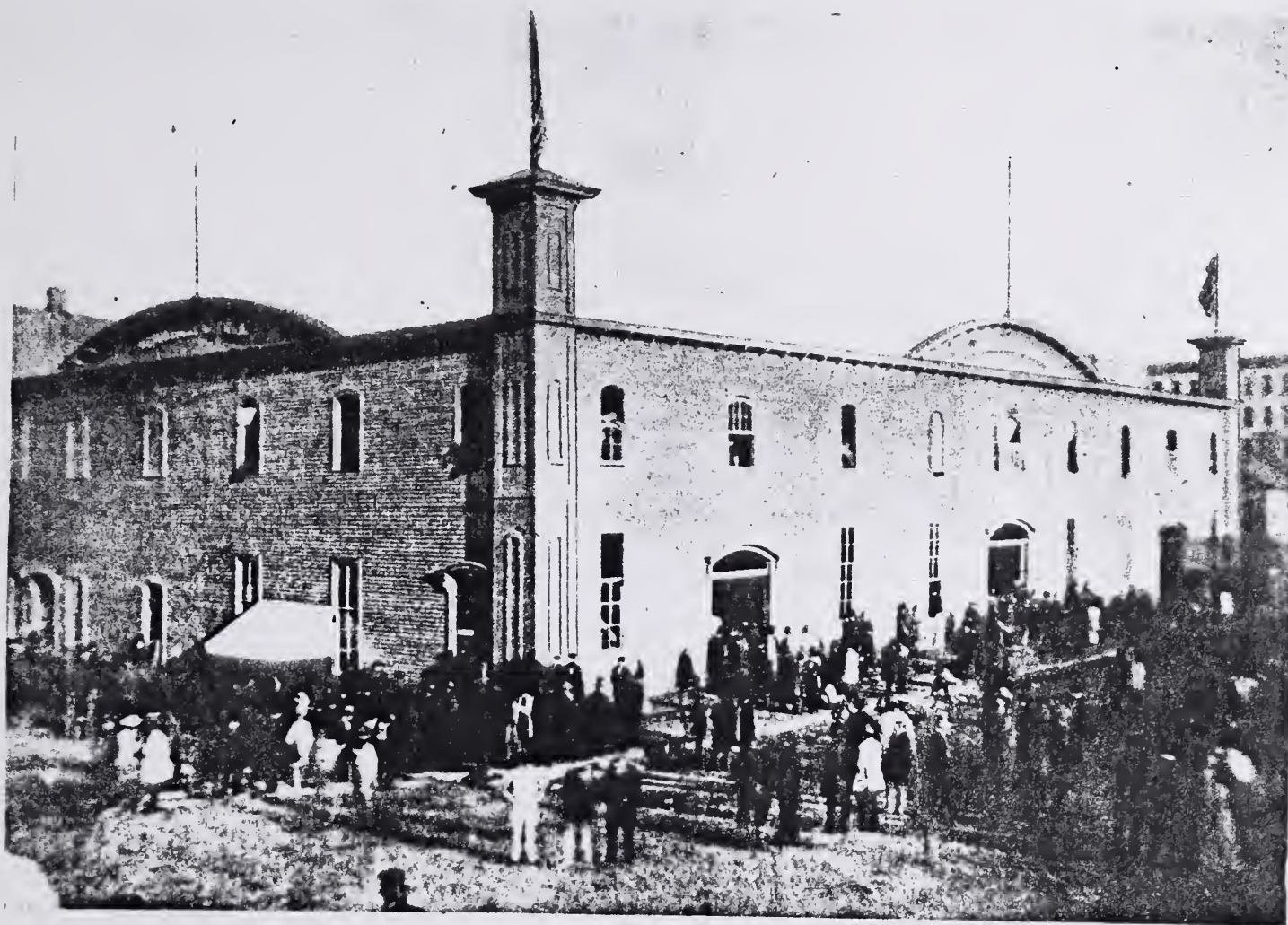
"When did Chicago first learn of Lincoln? So far as I know the first recognition of him in any Chicago paper is in a long-defunct periodical known as the Chicago American under date of Nov. 29, 1839. The item reads:

"THE WHIG ELECTORS IN THE FIELD—A. Lincoln and Cyrus Walker, Esquires, Whig candidates for State Electors, have been addressing the people at Springfield on subjects of national policy, etc."

"Thus did Chicago become aware of Abraham Lincoln."

"So far as is known, his first visit was on July 5, 6 and 7, 1847, at the river and harbor convention, which really put both Chicago and Lincoln on the map.

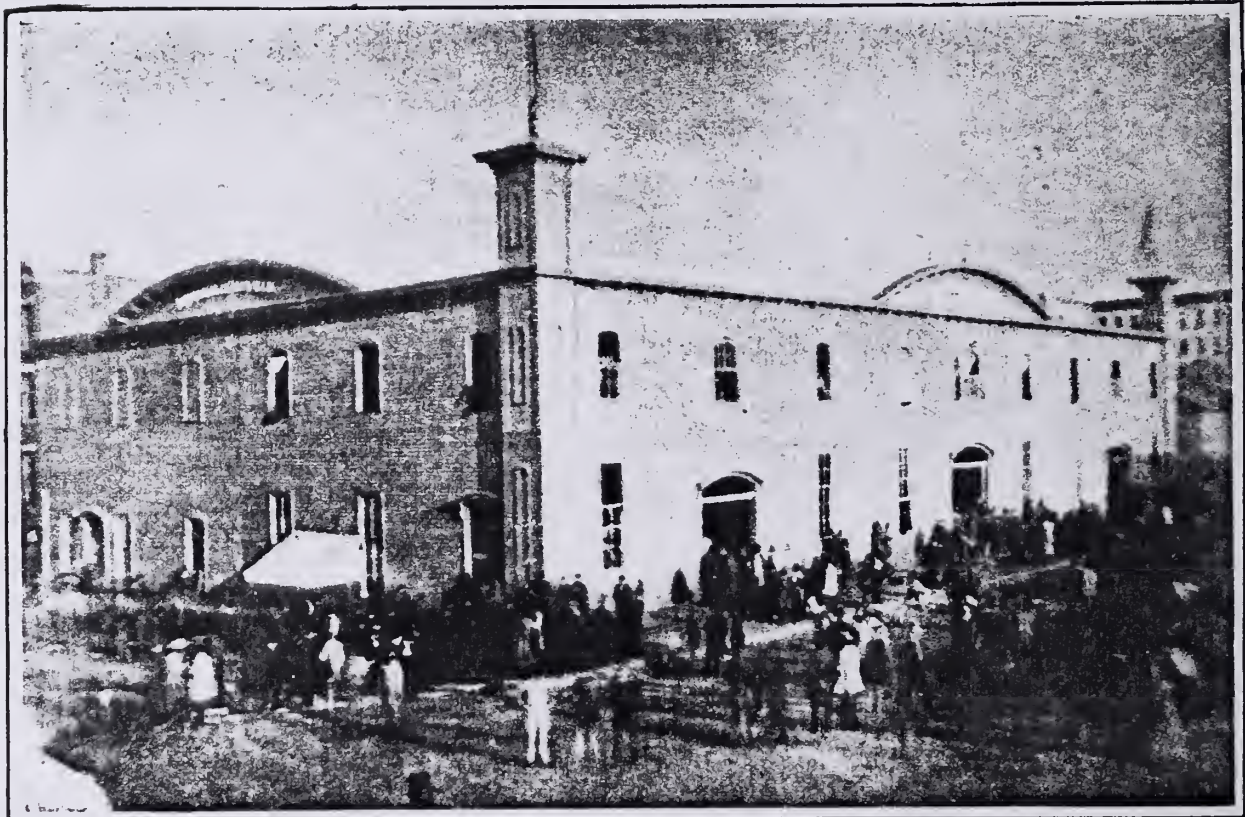
"Chicago became a mighty influence in the life of Lincoln. Repeatedly he came here for the trial of his important cases. The Chicago press became increasingly important to him. The whig end of the state was the end to which he had been almost a stranger, and it was important that he became known here. His widening influence here secured for him the solid support at the convention that met in Chicago in May, 1860, and nominated him for the presidency."



LINCOLN WAS NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT FOR THE FIRST TIME in the Republican "wigwam" at the southeast corner of Lake and Market streets? This is the "wigwam," photographed in May, 1860, during the convention. (Photograph from the Chicago Historical society collections.)

OLDRO

Below—Where Chicago Saw the Nomination of the First Republican President. View of the Wigwam Which Stood on the Southeast Corner of Lake and Market Streets on a Site Now Occupied by Franklin MacVeagh & Co.
(From a Photograph by Hesler in the Library of the Chicago Historical Society).



LINCOLN IN CHICAGO

ARNOLD HOUSE

Mr. James W. Arnold entertained Mr. Lincoln and Colonel Schneider in April, 1864, and Lincoln is said to have been in this house on many other occasions.

COURT HOUSE

Lincoln was invited to speak in the Court House on October 6, 1863, but with only six hours notice of his appointment the building was crowded to overflowing and the crowd adjourned to the Public Square.

He delivered an eulogy on Anthony Taylor here on July 25, 1860.

There is no attempt to list the many times which he may have been in the Court House on legal business.

It was in the Court House that his body lay in state from 11:00 A. M. on Monday, the first, until Tuesday, 3:35 P. M., the second, 1865.

CUSTOM HOUSE

Visited by Mr. & Mrs. Lincoln on November 23, 1860, while in Chicago to meet Vice President Hannibal.

WACKENHUTTS GALLERY

Lincoln had a photograph taken, holding in his hand a copy of the Press and Tribune. This photograph was made in 1864, probably in April.

DEWEES FARM

Present campaign speech by Lincoln delivered here on July 18, 1865.

WHEELER GALLERY (118 Lake Street)

The first photograph of Lincoln made by Wheeler was taken in 1857. One year later Lincoln gave Wheeler another sitting in his Chicago gallery.

HUBBARD HOUSE

Lincoln and Browning took tea with Gordon S. Hubbard on July 12, 1863.

ANTHONY HOUSE

Lincoln was one of the attorneys in the Sand Bar case tried by Judge Brewster in this building during March, 1860.

METROPOLITAN BLOCK

Lincoln visited Whitney in his office in the Metropolitan Block on July 9, 1863. Whitney claims that Lincoln made this office his headquarters while in Chicago.

METROPOLITAN HALL

At a Republican meeting on February 27, 1867, Lincoln made the principle address.

Attended Sumner and Wendell's reception one evening in March, 1860, with James W. Bonner and Henry C. Whitney.

FOURTH MARKET HALL

Lincoln addressed a large audience on October 27, 1864. The newspaper reports of his speech were very complimentary.

Visited Cook's Manual Sabbath School located here on Canaday Avenue, Nov 28, 1860.

PUBLIC HOUSE (Convention hall)

Lincoln attended River and Harbor Convention on July 5, 6, and 7, 1867, and resided to David Bailey Hotel on the second day. This is said to have been Lincoln's first visit to Chicago.

He addressed a meeting here on October 5, 1863 which was especially arranged in his honor. He spoke for two hours.

POCK HOUSE

In the house of Judge Emerson Pock Lincoln and Hamlin held their conference about cabinet appointments.

FORTLAND BLOCK

Folk, the sculptor, had his studio in this building and here he made a mask of Lincoln's face and a cast from life for a bust. These sittings were given Folk between March 24 and April 4, 1860. The studio was on the fifth floor and there was no elevator service.

POST OFFICE

The new Post Office was visited by Mr. & Mrs. Lincoln on November 22, 1860. It had recently been constructed.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

Lincoln spoke to victorious Republicans on Tuesday evening, March 1, 1860.

RICHMOND HOUSE

Lincoln with Henry C. Whitney called on General Schenck in March, 1860.

SHUTMAN HOUSE

Mr. & Mrs. Lincoln at Hotel on October 5, 6, 7, 1860.

ST. JAMES CHURCH

Lincoln visited church with Hon. Isaac H. Arnold on November 26, 1860.

TRUMBULL HOUSE

Whitney says:

"The Trumbull House was the Mecca, in those days; and thither, all political pilgrims came....the house of Douglas being in Washington, in his brief and transitory visits to Chicago he stopped at the Trumbull, as did Lincoln, precisely."

Some of the most important political meetings which Lincoln attended in Chicago were held at the Trumbull House. As early as April, 1854, a meeting was called there comprised of both Whigs and Democrats opposed to Douglas. Lincoln was present. A Chicago Republican banquet was held there on the evening of December 10, 1856, with Lincoln as one of the leading speakers. From the balcony of the hotel Lincoln replied to Douglas on July 10, 1858,

and here also a meeting of Lincoln and Douglas on July 24, the same year, paved the way for the famous debates.

It was at the Tremont House that Lincoln also took his family when they had occasion to accompany him. In June, 1859, Willie Lincoln went to Chicago with his father and in a letter to a friend describes the room which they had in the hotel. The following month the newspapers stated that both Mr. & Mrs. Lincoln were registered at the Tremont House. It was here also that Mr. & M^{rs}. Lincoln met Vice President elect Hannibal by appointment on November 22, 1860; and a public reception was held in the parlors of the hotel on this occasion. Possibly the last line he wrote in Chicago was a note to Whitney written on Tremont House stationery the day he left for Springfield, November 26.

THEATRE

Lincoln and Browning heard Burton in "The Tactless" at the Theatre on the evening of July 3, 1857. Two days later they returned to see Burton play "Captain Cuttle in Derby."

WITH WHITE

Lincoln visited the home of Julius White in Evanston and made a public speech there one evening between March 23 and April 4, 1860.

HIGGINS

The famous structure was visited by Mr. & M^{rs}. Lincoln on November 22, 1860, at the time Lincoln neopresident elect was in Chicago for a conference with Mr. Hannibal.

